DEARY & CO. S QUARTERLY

For September, 1854—This Day will issue (new and inal) styles for Gentlemen's Densa Hara.

Leary & Co.
Leaders of Fashion, Aster House, Scoulars,

Gentlemen will find at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broad-or, some thirty new styles of Felt and soft Hars, imported to be manufactured. In lightness, finence and pleintesque triety of shape the assortment is nuceutated in New York. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. MEALIO, HATTER.—MEALIO'S fall style of HATS surposes my thing issued this fall. We say it because it is a fined fact, and there is no use of denying it. We need scarcely tell our our readers he is to be found in Broadway, corner of

ted our our reacter or Combet.

LEARY'S NEW QUALITY AND PRICE.—For years we have been solicited to make and sell (in addition to our best) a Silk Har at a less cost than our standard price. We this day comply, and offer in new styles an additional flat, of lower grade and diminished rate, that will commend their of lower grade and meet the approval of young gentlemen to economists, and meet the approval of young gentlemen Leary & Co., Hatters, weezers of the metropolis.

Agter House, Broadway.

BEEER & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their con-tomers and the public to the Fall Fasmons for Gentle-size's Bare and Cars.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES, -The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Chambron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, at the old catabland depot,
where the largest and most waried assortment of Fire and Surglar Froof Safes Back Vasit Doors, changeable Fowder Proof
Back and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for safe by
Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depositer etc.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—PROPITABLE AND HONORARLE EMPLOYMENT—The subscriber is desirous of baving an Acent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$6 to \$410 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from \$3 to \$5 per day. Indeed, some of the Agents now employed as realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, (postago paid.) James Wilston, But \$24 Post-Office. Ing. (postago paid.)

Silk. Silk.—Just received, rich plain Silk, at 11, 8, 9 and 10,1 rich Brocaus from 8 to #3 per yerd Also, rich black Silk, all of which will be sold at 30 per cent under their real value.

[Late Leadbester & Lee, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard et

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS .- BRODIE' Creat opening day for the Fall Session is fixed for TUESDAY.

20th Sept., on which occasion he will submit for the approval
of hill sady consoners a large and select assortment of anything,
in imported state, in all qualities, plain and embreddered.

Clodes will do well to inspect this magnificent stock before
purchasing elsewhere.

GEO, BRODIE, No. 51 Causi and No. 63 Lispenatd-sis.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.—Just received, 200 dox Ladies' fine Kid Gloves, all colous, which will be offered this morning at 4) per pair.

K. H. LEADNEATER (side Leadbeater & Lec.),
No. 347 Broadway, cor. of Leonard st.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND FLANNELS, of every

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND FLANNELS, of every description, just received and for sale at great bargains, by E. H. Luadbeater, date Leadbeater & Lee.) No. 517 Broadway, corner Leonard st.

G. R. E. A. T. B. A. R. G. A. I. N. S. CAPPETING 25 per cent. less than Spring Prices.

Elegant Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting from the recent large Auction cales now soliming for less than the cost of importation. New styles Velget, 10/ to 14/ per yard.

New styles Tapestry, 35 to 11/ per yard.

New styles Brussels, 3/ to 10/ per yard.

New styles Spring, 4/ to 10/ per yard.

New styles apper, 4/ to 10/ per yard.

See apper styles apper, 4/ to 10/ per yard.

New styles apper, 4/ to 10/ per yard.

New styles apper, 4/ to 10/ per yard.

See apper yard.

Also alarge stock of new patterns Ont. Cl. 97 ns. and all other goods perteining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSERREY, No. 456 Broadway.

Best The Action of the pertein of the trade equally low.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &C., &C., &C.—SELL-

RICH BRUSSELS.

RICH SPLY 5, 2010, \$\Psi\$ yard.

RICH HEAVY SUPERFIX. 6, 077;

Aloc, on consignment, a very large areartment of oheav ly grains at 3 per yard. On Gaorias, Rich, Matrixo, Matrixo, equally low.

80. 579 Broadway, corner White-st.

RICH VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS AT

Nov.

Figure Volvet Carpets, 12/ to 13/ per yard.

Figure Tapes et al. 10 10/ per yard.

Elegant Tapes et al. 10 10/ per yard.

Elegant Three ply Carpets 4, 6 to 6/ per yard.

Elegant Three ply Carpets, b/ to 6/ per yard.

Elegant Floor Old Cloubs, b/ to 6/ per yard.

Elegant Floor Old Cloubs, b/ to 6/ per yard.

Elegant Gold Window Blastes 20/ to #3 per psir.

55/60 yards beautiful Ingrain Carpets, at 2/6, 3/4, 4/ a

Fyrid.

Hear Anderson, No. 93 Bower yard. New Carpers, -Betts, Kellette & Betts, No. 90 Bowery.
No. 97 Broadway, St. Nicholas Horel, are now selling Carpets of every description at greatly reduced prices. Buyers will that it greatly to their interest to examine our extensive stock and low prices.

well.-Dressed Americans, (Native Or. Aporten.). The English, the Franch, are no longer seen wearing old-fashioned box tailed, tight-sleered, iong waisted costs, "Szi Fox, the Tailer"—Grontie P. Fox, L'Inventeur Modes, No. 321 Brandway, opposite Pearlest—line carefully studied and personally inspected the various changes in deather and the state of a century. G. P. Fox test all times prepared to saving the forcestly and make to specification, perfect friting Coola, Vests and Fancalocas, (at low prices for cash, to the wants and requirements of the west; of in accordance with the prevailing style of Mostero Dress. A. D., 1834-5. SEWING MACIONES! -Oh! how we are fright

SEWING MACHINES!—Oh! how we are frightened: Will anybody lend us #2 507. We want to beyone of
the many OLB WORTHLESS ARANDORD PATESTE ON SEWING MACHINES, which we intend to place for three weeks under
noid setting hen, and we have full assurance that one adding it
to Washington arer that incubation, it will return us at least
ten first rate original patents! Then I guess nobady will question our responsibility after that! In the manutine weekshild
most happy to give on all persons buying our Sewing Maenties, (which are the best in the market for everything).
REAL ESTATE OF BARNAILE SECURITY for any engagements
reliative thereto, by the EXCELSION SEWING MACHINE CO.
Remember No. 350 Broadway is the place to thuy.

J. SEYMOUR, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.-We will pay a liberal re-SEWING MACHINES.—We will pay a prove that any person in the City of New York has buight and is using an Exception State of the Excellent Company has devertised that they are not men of straw, we don't befreve him. A Company which without owning a single-patent, can unblushingly prints from four valle parents long-patent, can unblushingly prints from four valle parents long-patent, can unblushingly prints from four valle parents long-patent for unsuited that they have been proceeded of irresponsibility. We apprise the public distinctly that no person shall be allowed to use an Excention Machine without paying us damages.

I. M. Sixesa & Co. and paying us damages.

No. 365 Birnalway.

J. H. THOMPSON, from Paris, Phreuological Hair Center, is to be found at No. 6 Warronset, three doors from Broodway. He is the only arrist in New York who-thography understands Cutring the Hair to suit the formation of the bred. Call and try blackfil. C. F. BARTHOLOMEW WIll open Paris MOURS

the Bittelear and Cleaks, on Wednesday, Thursday at felday, the 20th, 21st and 27d September.

New Mountine Store, No. 551 Broadway, Between St. Nicholes and Motropolitan Hotels. IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every vari-

eig menufactured and for sale at No. 9 Cambet, by the Hobelton Eron. Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental Scalested from \$116.500. Hat Backs, Chairs, &c. Also, Iron. Rating and all klads of Iron work for buildings.

WEST FLUSHING.—Full Lots selling in West Flushing at \$65 to \$160 each loid out in plots of 2 and 22 Lots each distance 40 minutes from Fulton Market by steambout and Railtond. The Railtond passes directly through the process Title good, and terths very easy. Fire excursions every Wedsteaday and Saturday afternoons at 1 Schock. For tickets, Maps. &c., apply 10.

Baskets & Fulliott.

Baskets & Fulliott.

Baskets & Fulliott.

BELLS!!-- MENEELY'S CELEBRATED CHIERLE, FACTORY STRANDORT, SCHOOL, SHIP, LOCOMOTHE, PRASERTION and other BELS, constantly on hand at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, 116 Broadway, New York.

New York.

JIT ORNAMIANTS—Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Butas, Neckines, Chatrisins, &c; also Jet and Gold Jeweity, Goldsmonthed Jet Crosses, Briches and Ear Rings, compa-ted bearest said therel in the city may be found at Osnoray, Boothomas, Townskin's No. 527 Broadway, moder the St. Neckins Hotel

Bank of Millord, Bank of Washtenaw, Farmers's and Mikkeran's Bank, Memphis - Notes on the chore Banks (aken at in ceons on the dollar; Cochionate Bank 32 cts on the dollar; all other Banks in the Union at put. Example Corresponding Warrington. Nos 66 and 68 Fulton at.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly Aurton Sales of Stocks and Sovies Title Da at 121 o'clock at the Merchanis' Exchange. For further pa thenians, see his adviction ment in another column.

FALL BOOTS AND SHOES .- WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton at , has so hand a magnificent assortment of Boors and Such a for Fall weer. They are all manufactured by himself, of the best to testels, and will wear well. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well known establishment. Peano-Portes .- An immense assortment of

1 fanos or or en. — An immense assortment of the rest combined Figures in the United States, for an or to rest at a less price than can be had elsewhere. A large variety of the best Second many Phanos in the market. Prices, 20, 450, 450, 450, 410, 4125, 6, to \$117. Every hard mean guaranteed. A large discount made from factory prices for table. To east some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash pale for Second-man Prayon.

Company Diagnostic and Company Prayon.

COSTLY DIAMONDS at Auction THIS DAY .- We hes to call the attention of our readers to the sale of costly Diamonds and imported Watches by Edward Sixtersice, at his Sales Room, No 18 Wall-st, at 11 o'clock Phis Day.

MELOBEONS, —The largest assortment of Melo-deons in the city, including the sole agency for S. D. &. H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons, tuned in the equal tempera-ment. Sold at prices wholesale or retail, which dry compa-tation.

NI.W MUSIC.—"I really must be in the Fashion" Song by Van Der Weyde. St cents. One of the best nopular hist of the day. This page embellianed with a fine colored
rignotte of a young Miss who would really be in the fashion.

N. B.—Music sent by mall post paid.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, rly imported and for sale at low prices at the old established of A L. Hyarr & Co., No. 1564 Falton at , near Broad-

SCHOOL HATS FOR BOYS-A large assortment Opposite St. Paul's Church
RUPTURE, —MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADfold Gurs Thurs.—Marsh & Co. have just received the
United Stairs letters-patent for Marsh's Radical Care Trust
that the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Paital thes received the universal approbation of the medical
and surgical profession of this city, and will care with our of the
consens of reducable Hernia. All persons are cantioned against
infringing upon this lastrament. Open from 7 M until 1
F. M. Marsh & Co. No 23 Maiden lane. N. Y.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S celebra-

HAIR RESTORED OR NO CHARGE, at 121 Broadway, Dept of the Swinish Hair Casaron, where the preparations are applied, and no money taken unless the hair is caused to grow. Roome open from TA. M. to 7 P. M. N. B. Private rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE -This superb proporation is unquisitionably the sefect and most reliable Dye it existence, never failing to impart to the hair uniformity of color nourishment and elasticity, besides being the earliest washed of the skin. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House, Chinyanaso.

TRUSSES .- BENJAMIN'S PREMIUM BRASS SPRING TRUES, No. 13 Beekman et., is the only one that will hast until a radical care is effected, as it never rast near grows weak from use; if necessary it can be worn a lifetime. It re-tains the worst repture perfectly easy, which a back pad, which does so much player to the spine. Satisfaction war-

# New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Subscribers to The Targues wishing their Post-Office ad-dress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Dully, Semi-Weekly of Weekly; and clab subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

The Whig State Convention last evening agreed

on the following nominations: For General Trans. H. CLARK of Ontario.

For Lieut. General HENRY J. RAYMOND of New York.

For Canal Commissioner—HENRY FITZHUGH, of Owego.

For Prison Inspector—NORWOOD BOWNE.

The following table shows the progress of the

Informal	Let bullet.	2d bollet.	3d ballet.
Clark	31	60	82
Spaulding16	15	11	7
Savage	19	21	19
Harris14	1.9	3	0
Ullmann11	10	1	0
Whitney 3	1	- 1	1
Patterson17	18	13	9
Campbell17	15	10	6 -
Williams 8	- 3	4	9
Hunt 1	0	9	0
The state of the s	-	-	-
Total vote 124	124	124	124
See telegraphic reports for	other balls	its.]	
	•		

The New Jersey State Prohibitory Law Convention, assembled at Trenton yesterday, recommend independent political action in the selection of candidates for the Legislature, if the counties themselves shall so desire.

It is greatly to be feared that the steamship City of Philadeiphia is so disabled as to be unable to make a port. She has been out 22 days, and nothing has been heard from her.

#### THE WHIG CANDIDATES.

The Hon. Myrox H. CLARK, the Whig candidate for Governor, has been a member of the State Senate from Ontario and Livingston for the last three years. The Silver Grays of Ontario cut him in 1851, throwing their votes for his regular opponent. Oliver Phelps, who thus nearly tied him in the strongly Whig County of Ontario. The vote of the District then stood:

Cos. Ontario Livingston		Pheljis. 3,133 2,176
Total	6,876	6,309

Last fall, Mr. Clark was a candidate for reelection, when the Democrats repaid the former favor of the Silver Grays, by presenting no candidate, but polling all their strength (Hard and Soft) for George Wilson, a leading Silver Gray lawyer of Canandaigua, who ran stump against Mr. Clark, with the following result:

Cos Ontario Livingston	Clark2,845	2,409 1,266
Total	5.812	3,675
Trimals to some local	4.44	1.15

Mr Clark has counseled and acted throughout his Sepatorial career with those termed "Seward "men," has been ever with the foremost in all measures of resistance to Slavery Aggression, and has been an early, constant and zealous champion of the Maine Law. It had not a more determined supporter in the late Senate; and we regret that his elevation to a higher post weak- sipidities of plantation life-incapable of making ens by possibility the strength of that measure a solid contribution to the progress of the age-But we trust Ontario and Livingston will knew how to choose as good a man to succeed him.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, the nominee for Lieut. Governor, is a young man of decided talent, remarkable assiduity and a Legislative experience which will prove valuable in the chair of the Senate. He, too, has ever been regarded, in the divisions of the day, as a "Seward man," though not so immoderately such as to render him obnoxious to the great body of Gov. Seward's Whig adversaries. It will only be necessary to have it generally known that he was not the author of the Anti-Maine Law articles which have from time to time appeared in his Times, or that his views have materially changed for the better since that journal commended Gov. Seymour's Veto Message as commanding the approval of all sober men, to insure his election by an immense majority.

## SOUTHERN STEAMERS AGAIN.

The Charleston papers are generally at work with more or less intensity, on the project of making that port trade directly with Great Britain. The plan now advocated is to build two steamers of 1,100 tuns burden, each costing about \$500,000, and it is said the cargoes and passengers would defray expenses. By this means, we are informed, that the 250,000 bales of cotton which South Carolina now exports to Europe-all, with the exception of 60,000, through the City of New-York-would be sent from that port directly. Nothing seems superficially more simple. Carolina raises the cotton-Carolina should send it to Europe, and not pay an extra intermediate agent. And yet she always has paid that agent. The only cause assigned for this enormous wafte of time and means is attributed to the inertness of the merchants of Charleston. But why are they inert? Why should one place like New York be in a fever of progress, and another like Charlesten be almost socially bed tidden ! Is it climate No, the Carolinian will boast of that of his State. Is it soil! No, he will tell that she is equal with, or superior to, in that point, any other State. Is it the want of intelligence? No, The Southern Review is published in Charleston, said in that latitude to be "the ablest publication in the coun-"try." though, it may be added, there are some twenty to forty thousand white male adults in the

State unable to read it or any other book. There must be a reason for this dependence on dustrial spirit in the South. The people there despise labor and delegate it to slaves, and labor in turn avoids them and seeks a proper home. The same want of enterprise which prevents Carolina from being a manufacturing State forbids Charlesalso from being a commercial city of high rank. History affords no example of any city being eminently commercial without manufactures close at hand. It was so with Tyre and Venice, equally as it is with New-York and Liverpool.

No man now coming to this country seeks South Carolina as a place for his industry. Of one thousand immigrants, there is not a proportion of one single one who goes thither to better or perfect his fortune. And why! Because Isber is there contemned. It is considered the work of slaves. Mechanics advertised as cattle are there bought and sold every day. A State University listens approvingly to a homily arguing that mechanics are unfit to vote; and the Governor of the State pronounces "the laboring population, whether white or bleached, a dangerous element," and we hear Chivalry always praised, but Industry never.

"There is not in the Union a State," says The Charleston Standard, "that will equal ours in comparison to our population. Our productions for the year 1854 will not come far short of \$50,000 000, and yet we are not independ-· · We have by our own products made the North rich and powerful: and now, in her might, she turns a hydra of abolitionism. as our recompense. Our climate, our productions, our institutions and our interests, are different from theirs-then why not depend upon ourselves for support and assistance ! Her task masters in the New-England factories and workshops hold up their hands with horror at the very name of Slavery, and yet they will sap the very life's blood from their toiling poor at a recompense of from fifty cents to one or two dollars a day, so long as they are able to work, and when, by incessant toil and abuse, "they become weaker and disabled, they then " turn them out to die as paupers and vagabonds. "Oh! but our northern friends have great " grounds to seek abroad for objects on wheat to place their generous sympathies. Through our products and our purchases of Boston and New-York, their merchants have been made rich, yet many of them new use the means so obtained to buy up political demagogues to vilify us in their senseless writings and speeches. Let us hear ne more of it, but do our own business bereafter."

It is no wouder that Charleston cannot build steamers when her journals use such arguments. The wealth of Carolina paraded alongside of that of the freemen of the North, when such riches are produced by the lash and all the infamous oppressions of human bondage! The North pronounced as having become rich by the Cotton Crop, when it is, as we have already shown, so insignificant that the South, all told, is worth but forty cents a head to the North ! And this assertion, too, in the face of the fact that in all the South there is not ingenuity enough to invent a labor-saving machine, and the whole value of the cetton crop comes of New England genius. Nor should any one, at this period of light and liberty, lenger draw a comparison between wages at two dellars a day and the absence of all wages with Slavery. Nothing but the assurance of a Southernoligarch could now institute such a parallel. An English Duke or German Baron would scorn to make it. Memphis Conventions however, will prate of direct trade, and the Southern journals will echo it-forgetting the first elements of political econony which teach that commerce follows and does not precede manufactures, and that so long as any State, from whatever cause, does not encourage home industries, she cannot be commercial. Virginia ruled by John Randolph, so dwindled away that Norfolk never got over vitlage proportions; and there is no reason to make any exception for Carolina to the invariable law which we have indicated. It is deplorable for any sane journal to twaddle year in and year out about a supposed cause for the sleepiness, stupidity and faziness of the community in which it is placed; denying every reason but the real one, for the municipal decrepitude around it. Slavery, repelling every man of industry, parts, talent and genius, and living on the inand yet boasting of independence! Why, the very two steamers so coveted would have to be built by Northern merebanics, and probably of Northern iron; or at least of iron from that Kingdom which boasts that no slave can press her soil without becoming free. And when the steamers were built they would have to be directed by Northern men. The South claiming independence! Why, she is full a thousand years behind the North in civilization, and has not the stamina for a separate existence. And let her try independence and direct trade on the British Free Trade model, and she would share the fate of all Britain's commercial victims.

## THE HARVEST-POSTING THE ROOKS.

Rains, past. present, or hoped for, can no lotger be counted on for an increase of crops, or production of food, except what comes from late roots and fall pastures, during some six weeks, or possibly eight, if we have a good "Indian summer

What then is the state of the products of the farm for 1854 !

So far as we have been able to form an opinion from all the sources of information that have fallen in our way, which certainly are as good as those of any other, we make up the following summary: GRASS AND HAY .- Throughout the United States, the yield of hay was, in many places superior and in few places inferior, and on the whole a good yield, and owing to unusually good weather it was generally saved in good order.

It is true that in some counties in this State. for instance, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Chempne and others, where the drouth commenced early in the season, hay was a very poor vield. It is also true that aftermath has failed almost universally, and many tune of hay have been fed to cattle in this State and Pennsylvania. and Vermont. New-Hamphire, Maine and Massachusetts, for want of grass to sustain stock through the drouth.

The grass has generally been revived by the late rains, though not half enough have fallen to make it abundant. and consequently the production of butter and cheese has been very materially shortened. Butter retails now in this Cityat 34c., which is higher than we ever knew it at this season. It is said that this is because farmers "hold "it back," or "speculators have bought it up." That proves too much. Neither could happen the North, and it schee from the want of an in- unless there was a short crop. The scarcity of

good pasture affects the price of butter, cheese and beef, and will draw very largely upon the winter supply of hay, and send many an animal into winter quarters in condition to send his hide to the tanners before spring.

OATS .- "The ort crop never was better." Granted: yet oats are this day scarce in market at 50 abre. If they were plenty and to spare, how long could that price be maintained while "money is tight " It is true the out crop was good, but as corn is not, and buckwheat a great failure, and root crops nowhere good in this vicinity, except in small, isolated districts, the far- mous price likely to rule for potatoes, while we mers are holding back oats for their own use, not for a rise.

CORN .- We have heretofore set down the production of corn at less than two thirds what it would have been if we had felt no material drouth this summer. This result would produce a loss of more than 200,000,000 of bushels. We see ne good reason fo change this opinion. But we are told that more acres were planted last spring than were ever planted before. So we are of epinion: and that makes the loss the greater. In no State, except Wisconsin, is the crop a full one, and that is not counted among the great corn growing States: it lies too far north. In part of Iowa, in Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana, and a small part of Michigan, the corn crop is good, though late accounts represent the drouth, not before prevalent, as shortening the ears in all the three last named States. In part of Missouri, in Central Illinois, on the lower Wabash and in the south part of Indiana, in some of the best corn counties of Kentucky, in some counties of Tennessee, in Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, in some of the northern counties of Ohio-in all these, if we can believe universal testimony-there is not half a usual crop of corn. In other portions of those States, in the South-western States, in New-York, in New-England, and the south Atlantic States, will any man contend that the average yield of corn this year is equal to two thirds of the production per acre. of an average year, in any ten'

But, we are told, "the country is full of old corn, particularly at the West."

We hope it is; but if so, we wonder how it happens that in Central Illinois it is worth 40 cents a bushel: and in many other rich corn districts it sells from 60 cents to \$1 a bushel; while hogs, which are the vehicles for carrying corn to market, are a drug at any price.

If the growing crop is really likely to turn out as many bushels as ever were produced in the country, and if "the cribs are fairly groaning with old corn." we wonder why it is selling this day in New-York by the cargo, at 79c. @80c. a bushel.

But we do believe that with proper economy, and if corn is not wasted in feeding, and worse than wasted in distilling, and with no foreign demand, there will be a good supply, and no occasion for extravagant prices. But as the total yield is undoubtedly short of the usual average, it is a most solemn duty, which every good man will practice, to economize its use, so that there will be no occasion to ask exorbitant prices, or withhold corn from the poor.

WHEAT,-It is conceded that the wheat crop throughout the Union is a fair one, and that there is not now, nor will be, any foreign demand; yet wheat was quoted justerday at for red Delaware \$1 80; for white Southern, \$1 90@\$1 94; for Genesee, \$2 124, and flour, though falling, at \$8 75 to \$9 75.

This either proves that the yield of breadstuffs likely to find their way to this market is not abundant, or else the "flour speculators" are so all-powerful that they control the market of the

Our opinion is that the price is kept up more by the law of supply and demand than by any operators for a rise. We do not believe that present prices will be

maintained through the season unless mills are unable to grind on account of failure of water.

The yield of wheat in all the New-England States was pretty good upon the small number of acres usually sown. In this State, the crop was a spotted one; as a whole, not a good one. In Pennsylvania, the wheat crop was good in many of the Counties, and almost wholly destroyed in others by the wheat-midge. In New-Jersey. Delaware and Maryland, the crop was generally pretty fair. In Virginia, greatly destroyed in some water to eternal sweat and shame. of the best wheat Counties by the joint-worm and other causes. In North Carolina and States further south, which only sow a small breadth to wheat, the yield was about as good as usual. In Ohie, the crop was very good in the southern Counties: light on the average through the center of the State, and decidedly poor in the northern Counties, being both winter-killed and weevil eaten.

The crop of Michigan was spotted, good here and bad there-on the average only medium. In the northern counties of Indiana, the crop was good, though the large growth of straw does not yield as many bushels as were expected. The crop in the center and south part of the State was not an average good one.

What is said of Indiana may be said of Illinois. Large quantities of spring wheat are sown in both States and that was much blighted.

The wheat crop of Wisconsin is the best of all the States. Some of the papers estimate the yield per acre at 25 or 30 bushels. We think that is too high. We know, judging from the straw, which grows monstrous, that the yield is always estimated too high. A good deal of wheat was lost in that State for want of hands to harvest it in proper time.

The crop in Iows is also good. In Missouri. Tennessee and Kentucky, the wheat crop is not the principal one, but the yield was fair upon all the land sown.

Of the whole wheat crop, then, it may be said. there will be obread enough and to spare. BUCKWHEAT-This crop is undoubtedly a failare generally. If we est "hot cakes" next winter, we shall know on which side they are buttered. We have seen a good deal growing with blossems so near the ground that the bees had to fly low to find the honey.

POTATOES-It appears to us that we need not say one word more about this crop than this: the current wholesale price in New-York, September 20. is one dollar and fifty cents a bushel-almost double the price of corn-three-quarters the price of best wheat-nearly three cents a pound; while dour is five cents, and white sugar seven cents. If potatoes are plenty anywhere, we beg that the fact may be made known. They are good nowhere The price of other roots corresponds to that or

potatoes. Now with these facts before the people we shall leave the subject for the exercise of their round discretion. We are not slarmists, panicmakers or food speculators. We give the best information we can gain for what it is worth. We hope it will be fairly estimated. We think the poor have a hard winter before them; that provisions of all kinds and fuel will be high-are high, and will generally remain so. We think tenants generally know that reuts are as high as they can pay.

Flour we think will be lower, though not enough so at retail to counterbalance the enorcontinue to import so many thousand hungry potate-eaters by every foreign ship.

To farmers we say, send forward your produce now: you cannot with any reason expect that it will be any higher than it is now. We have long, iron arms extending far into the productive West. We cannot be locked up by "the close of naviga-"tion," so as to produce famine prices in winter. That day is past. But we are in want, and willing, or rather necessitated, to pay you extravagantly high prices for every eatable thing that you have to sell. We advise you to seal your stuff forward now; you will gain more than we shall by following this advice. In city or country, we advise economy and preparation for a hard winter.

#### MISSOURI ON KANSAS.

We have The St. Joseph (Missouri) Gazette of the 6th inst. It is a Democratic paper published on the western line of Missouri, and of course close to the eastern boundary of Kansas. We

find in it the following:

"Emigrants are pouring into Kantas. Many of them, we learn, are from free States. Missourians are wide awake; scores of them have gone and are still going into the territory. Hundreds, we learn, are going in from Arkansas and Tennessee. Most of those who are settling in Kansas from the western free States, such as Indiana and Illinois, are in favor of making Kansas a slave State. Kentucky too is turning out her due proportion of emigrants for Kansas, all of whom are in favor of making it a slave State. We thank there is but little doubt that Kansas will be a clure State, while we believe Nebraska will be free. find in it the following:

The attempt of the Administration to coax the masses upon their Anti-Know Nothing platform at Washington, seems to have been unsuccessful The great meeting of last night was made up of five or six bundred people, led on by a postmaster. Among the reselves is one that "The Democratic party will wage unceasing war upon the secret organization of the Know-Nothings, and that they invite Whigs to join in the work." This, with all the other resolves, was clearly voted down. The meeting was very noisy, and little speaking was allowed. It owes its importance solely to the fact that the Administration is its

The Texas Mercury, published at Leguin, Guadalupe County, has the following in its number of the 2d instant, on revival of the Slave Trade direct

the 2d instant, on revival of the Slave Trade direct with Africa:

"That there is no moral wrong in Slavery is the assumption which lies at the very base of that institution. It is the principle we establish when we show that both races are better under the inflaence of this institution than they are without, and, in fact, the intelligent mind of the South is fast approaching the coreducion that Slavery—the union of unequal races in the constitution of an unequal system—is the normal condition of human society. It is fast becoming the belief that to advance, society must be composed of two classes—the one to direct and the other to labor—and that to the permanence of society in positions of advancement, there must be a division in its numbers, and not that division simply which springs from the necessities of the case, where one part is held above its natural position by the accident of wealth, where the other is depressed below its natural level by the accident of its absence—but a division which is natural, and which necessarily results from the inequality between the races which are brought together. In this belief we heartily conour. The benefits and advantages which so far have resulted from this institution, we take as lights to guide us to the brighter truths of its future history. No nation on each has been so invered as have been the people of these southern States. None has so increased in wealth and numbers—come has been so increased in wealth and numbers—come has been so free from domestic broils and civil commotion. In none has the laboring class been so happy and so free from physical suffering and in none, between the higher and lower classes of society, has there been so much of kind feeling and so much of mutual solicitude and dependence. To bask inter bry kirang beans of such an institution, to defined at the proper of the contribute ships and solders to precent its extension and its spread to others than ourselves, is scarcely defeasable upon any reasonable principle of human action."

The no

The northern democracy, including "ouradopt-"ed fellow-citizens," who went in a body for the appexation of Texas, Slavery and all, are we trust satisfied with the philosophy of the above, which consigns them as hewers of wood and drawers of

Churkshank's Bottle.—The author of these popular illustrations, says The London Critic, sent 15,000 copies of them to America, and paid a duty upon them to the United States Government of £25. One or two New York publishers got hold of copies and made transfers from them, sad thus brought out cheap editions of their own. In consequence of this the 15,000 copies were obliged to be sold for mere waste paper, and the artist not only received no profit, but suffered considerable loss, although the enormous sale of the work in America must have given the publishers there a large reture.

-We find the above copied-through inadvertence, we presume-into the columns of The New-York Times. We request all readers who agree with that journal in its hostility to International Copyright to think of it. Was it right that our laws should have subjected the eminent designer to a heavy loss on his own work, while those who conveyed it to their own use made handsome profits therefrom ! What saith the Golden Rule !

The TEMPERANCE STATE CONVENTION meets at Auburn on Wednesday next. Four Delegates from each Assembly District are allowed. As yet we have not heard of their appointment in many of the Wards of our City, while some of the counties have been equally remiss. Friends of the cause! remember the Veto of last winter and take care that your hopes be not again blasted by the One Man Power!

THE BOUSDARY COMMISSION. -One of the parties

detailed for the survey of the United States and Mex-

ican boundary, under the immediate command of Major Emory, U. S. A , the Commissioner, started two weeks since for El Paso, Texas, to commence operations, at the initial point, a few miles above that town. Yesterday the remaining party, detailed for the same duty, sailed in the "North Star," for California. This portion of the Commission goes out under command of Lieut. N. Michier, Topographical Engineers, and under most favorable auspices, being supplied with an excellent assortment of instruments They first touch at San Francisco, to propare their outfit of wagons, mules, &c., and then proceed to Fort Yuma, via San Diego, this place being near the initial point on the Pacific side. Lieut. Michlen, act-ing as both chief surveyor and astronomer, is accompanied by several able and accomplished young gentiemen, as assistants, and we wish him success performance of so arduous and important a duty. He will work castward from Fort Yume, until he meets Major Emory's party, working westward, and upon the accomplishment of the undertaking all will return to Washington, by way of Texas, to report to the Secretary of the Interior.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK WHIG STATE CONVENTION. STRASURS, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1854.
The ticket is about settled, and will probably be as

Unsuccessful attempts were made to combine apon Clark, and the talking was very loud.

Some Free Democrats are here trying to bring for ward names which will insure their support.

The New-Yorkers declare that Anti-Slavery rasolves shall not be passed.

The delegates are mostly new men in the political The strife is as to whether central or circumference

influences are strongest, and the different parties are at Il confident. The Convention was called to order by Starnage

THORNE, on whose motion HENRY I. SEAMAN of Rich. mend was appointed Chairman. He then returned his thanks for being elected to

this post by so intelligent a body of respectable and wealthy Whigs as composed this Convention. It was no small honor. He would call attention to the counsel of the Father of his Country, remembering that "united we stand, divided we fall." The tioket now made out would, he trusted, receive a majority unexampled in the history of this State. He further ex-

borted the Convention to unity.

The CHAIR appointed the following Scoretaries:
W. C. Howe of Westchester, and D. H. Littes of

Otsego.

A. M. CLAPP of Eric, moved that a Committee of eight be appointed, one from each Judicial District, by the Chair, to report permanent officers.

A motion was made to amend by substituting two nstead of one. Lost. Mr. CLAPP's resolution was carried. J. B. VARNUM, Jr., moved the appointment of a Committee to examine credentials.

No action was taken on this motion. The roll was then called. The Know-Nothings, so far, are aboad.

The attendance was very full. It is rumored that the Convention will adjourn over till to-morrow without transacting any business.

SECOND DISPATCH. Five seats were found to be contested. It was moved that the New-York Delegation be appointed the Committee to settle the question of New-York contested seats.

An amendment was moved that a Committee of five be appointed. Carried.

Motion was made that the Committee retire at Objection made. It was said it would take them

two or three days to settle the matter. A motion to submit the contested seats in the let District of Oncida to the same Committee was lost. It was resolved to refer the Oncids contested soats

to a Committee of three, as follows:
Roscoc Conkling, O. D. Luke of Livingston, and Goorge
Metrett of New York.
The following is the Committee on the New-York

contested seats: John A. Cook of Queens, Luther Buxton of Erie, John O. ott of Saratogs, E. W. Eottum of Wayne, Henry Dubois of Westchester.
COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION —Let District, Mr. Cunning, ham of New-York, 11d, Spaper of Kings; 111d, Yan Saatvard of Albany; 1Vth, Mitchell of Montgomery; Vth, Clark of Jofferson; Vth, Stewart of Delaware; Viith, Martindals of Monroe; Viith, Clapp of Ecie.

The Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock A. M. CLAPP, from the Committee on Organization,

reported:

For President....SAMUEL G. ANDREWS of Monroe.

For President: For Five Previdents:
HENRY SMITH, Now York,
HENRY DUROIS, Westchester,
P. H. Sylventer, Greene,
John L. Dox, Oaterle,
Lewis Kingsley, Cortland,
John L. Dox, Oaterle,
Levis C. Terner, Othero,
Petter V. Huester, Sofiold,
BLOOMF D Usier, St. Lawres.

The report was adopted.

The President was then conducted to the Chair The President was then conducted to the Chair amid considerable applicate, and said:

(IRNTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return you my flanks for the honor of being called to preside over this noble Whig Convention of the State of New-York. It shall be my endeavor to discharge my duties with impartiality. We are clothed with profound responsibilities, which we are bound to meet, and we must, if necessary, yield all minor considerations. There is enough of patriotism here to meet these responsibilities, to promote harmony, to satisfy our constituents, our consciences, and to promete the great Whig principles of Justice, Temporance and Freedom.

Mr. THORNE of New-York moved that the Committee en Resolutions be appointed from the members of each District.

It was then amended to select two from each Dis trict and carried, many dissenting.

A motion was made to reconsider. Mr. LAWRENCE hoped the motion would not pre-He did not wish to separate this Convention into eight parts.

Mr. HENDERSON said they came to represent their constituents, which could not be done without the

node was adopted which the resolution directed.

The Yeas and Nays were about to be called, when Mr. CLAPP objected, saying that no rules of order had

The PRESIDENT said there were contested seats upon which no order had been taken. Mr. MERRITT (N. Y.) said he wanted some order

He came from New-York, where they had fifteen millions against them and as many more in favor. He did not want to be one of a hundred that got up when a thousand were up.

Mr. Stewart moved to lay the vote to re consider

upon the table. Carried. Mr. THORNE moved that a committee of five be ap

pointed to report resolutions.

This was decided on the question that the vote to table the motion tabled the resolutions.

Mr. Henderson moved that two members from

each Judicial District be appointed by the respective Ruled out of order, and the whole subject tabled A motion was then made to adjourn and lost.

Mr. LAKE, from the Committee on the Oneida con ested seat, reported in favor of Palmer V. Kellogg. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Smill, the Alternate of D. M. Prescott, then

announced himself the contestant. Ruled out of

Mr. MERRITT said that the question had been referred to the Committee to save time, but if the thing must come up here, the appointment was supererogation; besides being in the second place main the second degree. [Laughter ] He did not want

to be thus guilty. Mr. SMITH attempted to speak, but was silenced, and the report adopted.

It was resolved on motion of Mr. Conz of Steuben

to appoint a Committee of One from each Judicial District to report resolutions. The Committee was announced as follows: 1st Dist. Varnam; Its, Miller of Putnam; IIId, Cook of Greene; IVth, Foots of St. Lawrence; Vth, Kellogg of Oneda; Vith, Herman Cacrp, of Tompkins; Viith Mr. Cole; VIIIth, Clare.

Mr. Conkitse then moved a recess till 7 o'clock, to allow the Committee on New-York Contestants report. Carried.

Matteson's opponents are in great glee.

Kellogg's success adds greatly to Joseph Benedict's
chances for the nomination of Lieutenant Geveraor.

ANOTHER DISPATCH. STRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 20—4; P. M.
Mr. Spaulding's name was first on the slate this
afternoon, but those of Myron H. Clark for Governor,